



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

May 24, 1999

H.R. 1833

Trade Agency Authorizations, Drug Free Borders, and Prevention of On-Line Child Pornography Act of 1999

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means on May 20, 1999

SUMMARY

H.R. 1833 would authorize appropriations for 2000 and 2001 for the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the International Trade Commission. The authorizations for the Customs Service would include funds for salaries and expenses, acquisitions, air and marine interdiction, and a program to prevent child pornography. In addition, the bill would make several changes to the current laws relating to overtime and premium pay for Customs officers.

CBO estimates that appropriation of the authorized amounts would result in additional discretionary spending of about \$4.7 billion over the 2000-2004 period. (About \$4.6 billion of this total would be outlays of the Customs Service.) H.R. 1833 could affect direct spending; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. However, we estimate that any increases in direct spending would be less than \$500,000 a year. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would have no impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

For the purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that the amounts authorized by the bill will be appropriated by the start of each fiscal year and that outlays generally will follow historical spending rates for the authorized activities or for similar programs. We expect that funds for Customs Service salaries and expenses will be spent more slowly than the historical rates because the bill would provide substantial increases in authorizations relative to the funding levels for 1999. The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 1833 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 150 (international affairs), 750 (administration of justice), and 800 (general government).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Spending Under Current Law						
Budget Authority ^a	2,186	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	2,043	290	0	0	0	0
Proposed Changes						
Authorization Level	0	2,347	2,381	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	1,943	2,289	385	110	0
Spending Under H.R. 1833						
Authorization Level ^a	2,186	2,347	2,381	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	2,043	2,233	2,289	385	110	0

a. The 1999 level is the amount appropriated for that year for the salaries and expenses account and the interdiction program of the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the International Trade Commission.

The provisions of H.R. 1833 that modify overtime and premium pay for Customs officers could affect direct spending since such costs are paid out of a direct spending account (that is, from funds not subject to annual appropriation). Some of the bill's provisions could increase these personnel costs, while other provisions would probably yield small savings. CBO estimates that the net effect of H.R. 1833 on direct spending would be less than \$500,000 a year.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. Enacting H.R. 1833 could affect direct spending, but CBO estimates that the net changes would be less than \$500,000 a year.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

H.R. 1833 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would have no impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

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